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Business Notices.

You'll fin! her saiding night and day, Almough at times she is not key.
And should you wonder why you meet
fulls constant smile, remark her tech,
who only larged those gens to show,
Which circulations in makes white as snow.

to beauty when it discloses a pretly set of teeth. White-ness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant SOZODONT. LAUGHTER LENDS A NEW CHARM.

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Washington-No. 1,322 F-st.

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Heavy snowstorms prevailed in England and Russia --- The infant daughter of Emperor William was christened in Berlin. === Further details were made known of the loss of life and property by floods in Sardinia. There were ten new cases, but no deaths, from cholera in Hamburg; in St. Petersburg four new cases and two deaths occurred. === Captain Buckley, of the American bark William Hales, and his wife were murdered at sea by a Chinese

Domestic.-The New-York State building at the World's Fair was dedicated with speeches by Mr. Depew, Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan; the buildings of several other States were also dedicated. === Seven persons were killed and many seriously injured by the explosion of a gaspipe bomb at Los Angeles, Cal. Senator Sherman addressed a big meeting of the solid men of Chicago. - Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, escaped from Auburn Prison. === Senator Hale addressed a Republican meeting at Newburg.

Athletic Club team by a score of 42 to eral since 1875. 0. ___ The Clermont Avenue Rink was crowded with Brooklyn Republicans last evening: the meeting was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. == Emanuel Lasker, playing blindfolded, won five games, played simultaneously at the Manhattan Chess Club. === Wilson G. Hunt, the wealthy retired merchant, is suffering from senile dementia.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 57.

The festivities in connection with Columbus Day at Los Angeles were marred by a sad accident, which resulted in the death of a number of persons, mainly children, and in the severe injury of many others. The catastrophe was due to the premature explosion of a six-inch gaspipe, loaded with powder, in the midst of a crowd of holiday-makers.

In view of the fact that Emperor William's seven children, and that, moreover, it is for the first time in nearly one hundred years that a daughter has been born to a reigning sovereign of Prussia, the little Princess's christening yesterday was made the occasion of much public rejoicing in her father's dominions. The Emperor signalized the day by numerous acts of clemency, including the grant of a free pardon to no less than 400 women undergoing imprisonment.

The dismissal of nine pon-commissioned officers of the First Life Guards excites sharp eriticism in London, where insubordination in crack regiments recurs with alarming frequency. It is charged that the secret military investigation has not gone to the bottom of the trouble, and that the sergeants and corporals have been cashiered for the sake of keeping up a pretence of discipline. The British Army suffers great loss of prestige from these disgraceful exhibitions of mutinous conduct. The entire order of military administration requires radical reform measures. No one ever hears of insubordination in a German regiment.

Apprehensions prevail at San Francisco, according to the dispatch published to-day from our correspondent in that city, lest the splitting up of the two big parties now in conflict for the municipal offices may result in the election as Mayor of Dr. O'Donnell, the anti-Chinese agitator. It is feared, if elected, his the scandals that disgraced the Kalloch administration.

Of all the features of the great Columbian celebration at Chicago during the last week one of the most interesting events, to the people of this city and State, at any rate, has been the dedication yesterday afternoon of the magnificent building erected by the Empire State in the Fair grounds. The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and included the delivery of addresses by Governor Flower and by Archbishop Corrigan, the recitation of an ode specially composed for the occasion by William II. McElroy, and the formal

his capacity as president of the Board of Managers of the exhibit from the State of New-York. Among other State buildings in the World's Fair grounds which were the scene of analogous ceremonies yesterday were that of the State of Ohio, which was dedicated by Governor McKinley, and that of Iowa, which was inaugurated by Governor Boies.

HONOR TO CHICAGO!

It is a pleasure and a duty to congratulate Chicago upon the marvellous work which has been done there in preparation for the Columbus Exposition. The obligation ought to be felt most strongly in New-York, whose citizens at one time hoped to win the honor of welcoming the world to the celebration of the greatest event in modern history, and where some evidence of distrust and disapprobation has occasionally been expressed respecting the successful competitor for this conspicuous distinction. THE TRIBUNE cannot be quoted in proof of the accusation that New-York was jealous of Chicago, for it was prompt in tendering felicitations and good will; but we frankly acknowledge that we felt and showed anxiety les; the community which had ardently solicited and skilfully won the prize underrated the responsibility. There was a time when a spirit of individual rivalry and a willingness to procrastinate seemed to menace the undertaking. Delays were occasioned by one cause or another which appeared dangerous as well as needless, and demands were made which at least suggested the thought that the people of Chicago were less generous than audacious. In view of the stupendous and superb achieve

ments which are now visible, and which during the last week have been triumphantly colebrated, it is due to our fellow-citizens of the Western metropolis to confess with admiration and gratitude that their fitness for the vast task which they had accepted was generally underestimated at the East. Perhaps we failed to realize that Chicago itself is one of the miracles of civilization-an eighth wonder of the world. Probably many were not aware of the existence of mechanical facilities which made feasible what only a few years ago would have been an impossibility. And doubtless the fact was often lost sight of that the work was steadily going forward while yet the evidence of progress appeared only to the few who knew where to look for it. At all events, the day which was anticipated with not a little apprebension, lest it should reveal a discouraging and discreditable state of unreadiness, shone instead upon a stupendous and brilliant triumph. It is universally conceded by competent critics, not excluding the representatives of foreign countries justly proud of their own achievements in the same line, that the Columbus Exposition will be far more splendidly and commedieusly housed than any former World's Fair. This great and honorable distinction has already been secured, and for so much at least the managers are entitled to the unstinted praise and gratitude of the whole country.

With this complete and noble success actually recorded in majestic and beautiful forms, there is no excuse for doubting that all which remains to be done will be accomplished with corresponding rapidity and skill and wisdom. and that the whole vast work of construction. collection and embellishment will be finished at the appointed time. That will be indeed ample cause not only for local pride, but for National exultation.

DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

An ingenious English Free Trader has pro pounded the theory that hard times come every eleven years with the recurrence of sun-spots, the sun-spots producing drouth and famine in India, and famine in India resulting in trade depression in England. Unfortunately for this philosopher, with the exception of short bursts of prosperity in certain branches of trade from 1880 to 1883 and from 1888 to 1890, the de-City and Suburban.-Princeton defeated the pression in England has been uniform and gen-The closing of the tin-plate mills in Wales.

the collapse at Saltaire, the announcement that the cotton-spinners are once more reducing wages, and other signs of the times, all serve to confirm the findings of the minority of the Royal Commission appointed in 1885 by Lord Salisbury's Administration to inquire into the depression of trade and industry. This minority was composed of Lord Dunraven, Farrer Elroyd, Nevile Lubbock and P. A. Muntz. It reported that there had been a relative decline in some of the greatest national industries of Britain, and that the cause was free imports -in other words, Free Trade. Agriculture had decayed, and the poverty of the farming class had led to a diminished demand for manufactured goods in the home market. As for foreign trade, "the effect upon this country," said the minority, "of foreign tariffs and bounties is to narrow the market for our manufactures, and so to cramp the exercise of our in dustries and arrest their growth; to render the employment of those engaged in them parinfant daughter is the only girl in a family of tial and irregular, and thus seriously to limit our total production of exchangeable wealth." The Free Trader alleges that when an industry is ruined by foreign competition or by foreign tariffs the labor and capital employed in it readily transfer themselves to some more lucrative occupation, as if the Welsh tinworkers who have been thrown out of work by the establishment of tin-plate mills in the United States could begin in a day or two to act as blacksmiths, carpenters or cotton operatives. The minority with greater wisdom found that

it is on many accounts impossible for those whose industry is thus checked to turn to the production of something else which will be accepted in exchange, but primarily for the simple reason that those (foreign) tariffs are now applied to almost every exportable product of British industry." The "persistent influence" of foreign tariffs and bounties "has created protected industries in displacement of our own over so large an area of the civilized world that the exercise of our industry is at last effectually limited, and we are disabled from providing adequate employment for our large and increasing population." The same persistent influence tends "to discourage and lessen the investment of capital in the development of our own agriculture and manufactures. and to stimulate and increase its investment in foreign land and securities and foreign industrial enterprises." Free-Trade statisticians are fond of quoting figures to show that the adontion of Free Trade has reduced the amount of Mayoralty will be signalized by a repetition of pauperism and crime. The answer of the minority is that these figures "will not bear the test of close examination and inquiry." because "the general spread of education and the improved administration of criminal law have done much to diminish crime," while the stricter enforcement of tests in the administration of the poor law and the aid now so widely given by friendly and trade societies limit or defer the pauperization of the unemployed or partially employed, even in periods of long-continued depression."

Altogether, the report of Lord Dunrayen and his colleagues, which impugned the soundness of the Free-Trade doctrine from beginning to end, is being strikingly verified by events. essignment of the building to the Exhibition | The main hope of the British Free Traders just authorities by Chauncey M. Depew, acting in now is that Mr. Cleveland may be elected, and

to the British exporter.

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

The splendid celebrations which commemorate the achievements of Columbus are appropriately accompanied with most interesting disclosures regarding the wonderful growth of the New World. The progress of the United States in industries and wealth is indeed the wonder of the world, and the census bulletins which have been appearing within the last week give a clearer conception of that progress than it the Nation has grown to number 65,000,000 inhabitants, and that in consumption of products these surpass any population of 120,000,-000 in any other lands on earth. It has been known that the addition to the Nation's wealth during the last decade alone was greater than the aggregate of wealth in 1860, so that a single decade added more than all the wealth created during the centuries which had elapsed since the discovery by Columbus. But the sources of that wealth creation have never before been made as clear as within the last week.

The Census Bureau has published bulletins giving statements of manufactures in twentythree cities, embracing many of the more important manufacturing cities of the country. New-York leads the list with an annual production of \$763,833,923; while the number of hands employed is 351,757 in this single city. Chicago ranks next with a production of 8632,184,140, though only 203,108 hands are hands, and the annual production is reported as 8564.323.762. Besten employs 90.198 hands, and their annual production is \$208,104,683. In these four cities the annual product exceeds \$2,100,000,000, and in nineteen others, of which Cleveland, Buffalo, Newark, Milwaukee, Providence and Rochester are the most important, the aggregate annual product is raised to more than \$3,000,000,000 in the twenty-three

In 1880 the aggregate annual product of manufactures in the whole country was about \$5,300,000,000, and the twenty-three cities contributed only \$1,600,000,000 of that sum -less than a third. The increase in annual production in these cities has been 87 per cent in the single decade. It is hardly to be expected that so vast an increase will appear in of growth cannot be promoted. The latethe minor towns or the rural districts, though the multiplication of manufacturing centres and hives of industry has been the most remarkable feature of the last decade. The returns already make it probable, however, that the increase in annual production will exceed 50 per cent for the whole country, and the aggregate production yearly by manufacturing will exceed \$8,000,000,000 for the year 1890.

The output in only twenty three cities is the result of the labor of 1,307,545 hands, while in the same cities the number of hands employed in 1880 was about 757,000. But there remain to be reported the products of other workers numbering many millions. Economists and eloquent orators who have been speaking with enthusiasm of the Nation's greatness have been accustomed to calculate that its yearly increase of wealth was about equal to that of Great Britain, Germany and France combined, but the recent figures indicate that this has been a too modest estimate. The annual product of this country, instead of being about \$10,000. 000,000, as many have reckoned, must be much greater when all industries are taken into ac

In one sense the New World owes much to Columbus. But the magnificent development of the United States has been due, first and mainly, to the free institutions which have brought to this country the most enterprising and worthy emigrants from other lands for more than a century, and, second, to the Na- ardor and strength of purpose lingers with the last thirty years by the party now in power. of light and lines of shade. Then the creative the Federal Council at Berlin. For it is within the last thirty years that the impulse seems to lapse altogether. The sunits present wealth, and power of wealth production. These are facts which may well excite pride in the bosom of every American. They may also suggest to every true American the question whether the policy which has realized such grand results ought to be abandoned.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The proposal to reorganize the military sysem of Germany, which is now the dominant topic in the politics of that Empire, is no new thing. It had its origin many years ago, and of the military leaders for a larger army was that the Empire was being outstripped by both of its unfriendly neighbors in preparation for war. Russia's army, always larger than Germany's, was being made far more effective by improved weapons and enlarged means of to Germany's 50,000,000; yet the French army is 25 000 larger on a peace footing and 340. 000 larger on a war footing than the German. remain unchanged, France will have threequarters of a million more fighting men than her enemy beyond the Vosges. Upon such a condition it is not to be supposed that the fireeating young Emperor can look unmoved.

When the last addition to the German army was made, less than three years ago, the Chancellor and the War Minister both intimated that a still further increase would soon be demanded. And this demand they are now making, backed by all the authority of the Emperor himself. At present, as is well known, every German man outside of the reigning and formerly reigning families is subject to military service from the end of his seventeenth to the end of his forty-fifth year. He belongs for three years to the standing army and for four years to its reserve; and thereafter, until he is forty-five, to the Landwehr and Landsturm. This is the theory. In full practice it might be ample for all the Empire's warlike needs. But it never has been fully practised, and never can be, for obvious reasons. Various disqualifications, social and industrial exigencies, necessities of State finance and other causes greatly reduce the number of men who actually render such service, so that scarcely one-third of those attaining the prescribed age are annually drafted into the ranks. In 1890, for example, 617,071 reached the age of service, and only 182,836 were enrolled beneath the colors; about as many more were put on the reserve list, and the rest went free.

The most important changes now proposed are to reduce the term of service with the colors from three years to two, and to increase enormously the number of the annual drafts, the increase amounting to at least 75 per cent. That is to say, a smaller army with longer term of service and better drill is to be transformed into a larger army with shorter term and less

the market of the United States thrown open like to have both the larger army and the how can one doubt its fidelity to truth when the quired is evident to all; its purity is a matter of longer term: but not even he will venture to propose such a thing to camp-burdened Germany. Even as it is, the opposition is vehement and menacing. It conies from two dissimilar sources. The extreme Conservatives object to the new bill because it proposes a a high crime and misdemeanor against society, change, and they do not believe in changes. And the Radicals object to it because it will increase taxation. This latter objection is tangible and not unreasonable. The proposed that government on this tremendous island is changes would, in the first year, add \$20,000 .-000, or 18 per cent, to the military budget. that at the mention of the name Tammany all Yet it must be remembered that at present the has been possible to form from statements German army costs only \$2.27 for each head previously published. It has been known that of population, while that of France costs \$2.64: so that the proposed increase would not yet bring the former up to the latter figure.

Whatever its grounds, however, the opposition will be relentless, and it will gain by no means its least force through reflections upon the heterogeneous combination the Government is striving to rally to its support. Moreover, Do not all such parties aim first of all in the manner of formulating and bringing forward the bill the Government has given serious offence to the national spirit of Prussia itself. Not only has the trouble come to pass that was predicted when the Imperial Chancellor ship and the Prussian Premiership were di vorced, but leading newspapers are boldly declaring that recent procedures are not properly compatible with the identification of the King of Prussia and the German Emperor. Such close to the danger-point, and that, without the most careful statesmanship, the disposition of the new Military bill may seriously affect not employed. Philadelphia employs 253,073 only the efficiency of the army, but the integrity of the German Empire.

LYING FALLOW.

These brilliant October days, when there is one glory of luminous blue in the heavens and many splendors of bronze, crimson and purple in the autumnal foliage, are radiant indeed; but there is something lacking in the rich mists of sonlight and the balmy air. The temperature is not markedly different from that of springtime, and if anything it is more equable. There is the same soil in garden and field, but nothing will grow in it even with the requisite conditions of heat and moisture. The chemical elements are there, but power is lacking for their assimilation, so that the subtle processes flowering chrysanthemums blossen by virtue of the accumulated store of sunshine and vitality hoarded during the long summer days, but their burned and rusty foliage attests the suspension of the laws of growth. The caks in the woodlands obstinately resist the change of season, and display the verdant leaves of early spring until the sharp frests of November strike them; but even these hardy veterans show signs of exhaustion. There may be highly enriched garden soil with every element needed for the perfection of vegetation, and there may be dew and rain, sunlight and tempered heat, but there will not be growth. Something is wanting. some chemical properties of sunlight, or some other condition of Nature's refined alchemy and that mysterious something marks the differ-

Nature seems to exhaust herself every year the world, and every inorganic element seems to be vitalized with energy. Every sunbeam is a touch of life; every seed and rootlet feels the thrill of vernal energy; the very atoms of soil seem to be in motion as the processes of growth are begun and continued. The work of orderly combination in the laboratory of earth and air goes on without pause until there is a completed and consistent creation. Toward the end Nature seems to labor feebly and painfully, as a painter who has begun his work with ation has gained more than three-quarters of light loses its chemical properties; atoms are longer dissolved and assimilated; gases required for the breath of tree and shrub are not released; and the mysterious law of life and growth is arrested. October marks this tembeen perfect order and proportion in the work. but it has been finished.

Nature has her lessons for those who will read and heed them. She is no novice; her hand never loses its skill; she never forgets the secrets of her combinations; but there are times when the power passes out of her deft tingers Exhaustion follows ceaseless activity, and he force is spent. If Nature must needs lie fallow reached substantially its present form as far back for a season before the creative impulse can as 1889. In that year the long-cherished desire | return and the old miracles of life and growth can be wrought anew, so must there be periods greatly quickened by the alarming discovery of inactivity and rest in man's creative work. A "David Grieve" cannot follow a "Robert Elsmere" without a long interval of suspended activity. The great works of architecture, painting, music and literature, which bear testimony to the creative genius of the race, are transit. Worse still, France, with a much not products of continuous and exhausting smaller population than Germany, was forming activity. An artist can turn out pot-boilers a much larger and much more powerful army; all the year round and year after year, but and the disparity, already great, would increase when he puts all that there is in him into his with the progress of years in startling ratio. canvas, he exhausts his force, and, like Nature, To-day France has only 38,000,000 inhabitants, ought to lie fallow until the power returns The modern novelist, who makes a lucrative trade of book-writing, may produce two or three volumes a year, but he is degrading his Within the present generation, if the systems art, paralyzing his powers and cheapening his Complete and consistent creation in volves the following effects of rest and quietude Then the brain teems again with images, and the work is instinct with creative energy.

> THEATRE PARTIES HERE AND IN BOSTON. It is always in order for a grateful people to recall their mercies. If they attempt to perform that duty solely on Thanksgiving Day it happens that the supply of hours is by no means equal to the demand which gratitude makes upon them. Those men and women are wise and prudent, there fore, who give thanks every day in the year. Just now we New-Yorkers have a brand-new cause of thanksgiving thrust upon our attention. It is 'The Boston Advertiser" which does us this kindness by making it clear that the metropolis is not as Boston is when it comes to the festivity known as the theatre party. "The Advertiser" jeers and sneers at and vigorously protests against the Boston theatre party. It asserts that it is organized not for the purpose of witnessing a dramatic performance, but for conversation. Indeed, it states that "the average theatre party is nothing more nor less than a conversazione," elaborating the point thus sharply:

To those unfortunates who find themselves placed in the neighborhood of such a social group the thoughts and feelings which present themselves must be more emphatic than polite. To have the deepest throes of tragedy on the stage interspersed with very andible reminiscences of the summer's social campaign and the wearisome tounities of spasmodic chitchat is a dangerous experience indeed to persons of a choleric and apoplectic labit. The rules of conventional courtest, which are not apparently recognized by the average theatre party, compel the indignant neighbors to keep indignant silence, although occasionally the average theatre party, compet the indignant neighbors to keep indignant silence, although occasionally the rude, incultured newsboys in the "peanut" gallery request the ushers to "til an axe" or to "hurry up wid the chloroform." Such taunts as these, however, the theatre party meet with contemptions indifference, and the pollshed and instructive disquisitions on social matters flow on without interruption.

"The Advertiser" rounds out its indictment with a count which charges that the effect of the theatre party is to make the actors forget their cues, act tamely and cut short the playperfect drill. Doubtless the Emperor would This certainly is a deplorable picture, and yet

institutions? What "The Advertiser" says about Boston goes. Hence we New-Yorkers are compelled to believe-however painful may be the operation-that the Boston theatre party as it now flourishes is a burning shame, a nuisance, a blow aimed at the golden rule. So we see at once what is the new occasion of thanksgiving. Not only can we New-Yorkers boast a model of purity, frugality and public spirit, the virtues and graces known to civilization are vividly recalled, but it is ours to reflect, while our eyes fill with exultant tears, that the metropolitan theatre party-unlike the Boston articleis the last expression of good manners, of studious consideration for the rights of others and of acute appreciation of the drama. Isn't this so, emphatically so? Did anybody ever hear any member of a New-York theatre party so much as whisper once while the play was in progress an example of decorum which the rest of the audience may emulate? If, perchance, some person in a party very young suffers his or her attention to be momentarily distracted from the stage, and ventures to make remark, do not the rest of the party look reprovingly at the offender and place their fingers significantly upon their motionless lips? Do not our New-York players play at their best when the theatres are filled with theatre parties? realizing that such parties are bound to set the fashion of ntterances show that political feeling has risen uniform and respectful attention and discriminating applause? Is not the New-York theatre party doing much at once to elevate and popularize the drama by-but why go on? Our readers will catch our meaning, and we leave it to them to fill it out, supplying all the necessary details. In Boston it is the fashion for theatre parties to make life not worth living for people outside the parties who have paid hard, and perchance infrequent, cash to see the play. We manage these things better here-In a word, as has already been suggested, our theatre parties are the consummate flower of gentility at its gentlest.

P. S. If there should happen to be any person in this city who feels inclined to dissent from our views touching the New-York theatre party, he might communicate with "The Boston Advertiser." It was Lord Bacon who remarked, and it is to be borne in mind in discussing this subject, that " no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth."

In order to win the sympathy of the jury in the trial of half-witted Edward Diven, a day or two ago, his lawyer, in referring to the killing of Max Clerget, said that if he had been in Diven's place he "would have done exactly the same." The remark was manifestly an improper one, although it called out applause from such an audience as commonly gathers in the General Sessions Court, and it was promptly and sharply rebuked both by Assistant District-Attorney Macdona and by Recorder Smyth. The latter told those who applauded that the court could not be turned into a circus. The severe reproof both to counsel and audience was well deserved. Lawyers are, in a sense, officers of the court, and for one of them openly to advocate murder

The new Sunday Rest law enacted some time ago by the Imperial Government seems to have even great dissatisfaction in commercial and in-Instrial circles throughout Germany. The city of Cologne has addressed a petition bearing the ignatures of nearly all its retail traders, numbering many thousands, to the Federal Council and to the Emperor, requesting them to modify the statute. The petition sets forth that the enforced Sunday rest tends to make their employes not more religious? but more pleasure seeking and more discontented; that statistics show that it is unfavorable to morality and that it is bad political economy to hamper trade and to collect experience from the ruin of many a poor trader." Several other large cities are following the example of Cologne in the matter, and the United hambers of Commerce of Bayaria have lately cen at work procuring signatures for similar tional policy which has been maintained during abated force over the finishing touches of dots petitions, which are shortly to be presented to

> brains in order to understand why it is that the discovery of America was celebrated on Oct shor 12 and also on October 21. They know that Columbus first landed on the western hemisphere on porary collapse of creative power. There has October 12 1492, and so it is nuzzling to some that a good part of the celebration, including the dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. should have taken place on the 21st. The matter is not very difficult to understand, however, with a little thought. The trouble grows out of the diference between the Julian and the Gregorian codes of reckoning. The latter was established or Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, when the Julian dendar, which had no leap years and no means of adjustment, was ten days out of the way. When Great Britain accepted the Gregorian calendar, about the middle of the last century, there as a difference of eleven days between Old Style and New Style, as the two modes of reckoning are called, and the 3d of September was made the 14th. At the end of the fifteenth century the difference as about nine days, and we must add that numer of days to the date of the discovery as ordinarily given in order to reach the true date. Last Friday was the actual anniversary of the great event in Columbus's life.

There has been scarcely any rain in this region for nearly two months, but there is no scarcity of water and no possibility of a water famine tch as threatened the city late last autumn. Indeed, Assistant Chief Engineer McKay, of the Department of Public Works, says that New-Yorkers need have no fear about a short water supply if there should not be another drop of rain this year. The city's experience a year ago scens to have taught a valuable lesson.

The keynote of Emperor Francis Joseph's recent speech to the delegation from the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments is peace, and in insisting on its benefits and predicting its continuance he alluded significantly to the growing influence exercised over international policy by the material aspirations of the subjects of the European States. The people everywhere, remarked the Emperor, are bent on ameliorating their social condition, and the Executive and Legislature in each country are eager to lend their cooperation. But the attainment of this predominant ideal, added Francis Joseph, is impossible if periodical wars are to interrupt the even growth and distribution of commerce. The Emperor laid far more stress on the commercial treaty which his government has been able to conclude with Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland than on the capacity of his army or even on the fidelity of his allies. No American statesman could have dwelt more on economic considerations, and it is abundantly plain that the main preoccupation of this most popular of all European monarchs is to satisfy the substantial wants and wishes of his subjects and to facilitate the increase of Austrian and Hungarian trade.

The keeper of the first division of the Croton Aqueduct reports that there is not now "a single nuisonce within the vicinity of Croton Lake," and that everything practicable has been done toward removing whatever might contaminate the water which is supplied to the city. Moreover, seven watchmen have been employed to patrol the lake at night in order to prevent any improper use of it. All these precautions are important; and it would be well if equal care could be taken regarding the streams from which the Croton water is drawn. The necessity of a pure water has been particularly emphasized re-but as a matter of fact it exists all the That an abundant supply of water is re-run the scale."—(Washington Star. supply has been particularly emphasized recently, but as a matter of fact it exists all the

PERSONAL.

The demoralizing effect upon youngsters of the "Peck's Bad Boy" stories was sharply emphasized in the "Lutheranische Schulzeltung," a Wisconsin paper as long ago as 1884. The article embodying this dis-approval is now figuring in the campaign, as Peck is a candidate for re-election as Governor.

The health of Ambrolse Thomas, the aged composer of "Mignon" and "Hamlet." despaired of last summer, is completely restored. He is travelling about France like a young man, having recently taken part in the exercises at the unveiling of the monument to Mehul, the French composer, at Givet. The Crown Prince of Italy, accompanied by four

friends end guides, ascended the Matterhorn from Zermatt recently. The trip was made in sixteen fours, the party descending to Brell. On the top of the mountain the Prince's party met two other caravans, so that twenty-three persons were on the summit at the same time. The Crown Prince is not robust, and this fact led many pairiotic Italians to oppose his mountain-climbing.

Pater Louis Martin, the new General of the Jesuits is a native of Spain, but is of French descent. He studied theology in France, at the school of Saint-Michel. He has occupied various stations in having been for several years at the head of the province of Castille, which is only next in importance to Aragon. Father Martin is how about fifty years old. He is tall and broad, and bears the signs of a man of energy. His face is broaze in color, and his eyes flashing black. He will live in the future at Flesole, near Florence.

The Queen of Belgium, according to foreign papers has considerable talent for musical composition, and devotes the greater part of her leisure time to musical study. She improvises often, and when an abcidental combination pieness her particularly, preserves it at once by writing it out in notes. Recently the Royal musician purchased several phonographs to assist in the work of preservation. These are placed in the neighborhood of the plane when she plays.

The Marquise de Blocque ille, who died a few days ago in Paris, was formerly one of the most beautiful women of her time, and like most French beauties, had considerable political influence. The Marquise was the youngest daughter or Marshal Davoust, Prince was the youngest daughter of Marshal Davoust, Prince d'Eckmuchl, Duke of Auerstaedt. Two of her sisters, also famoffs for facir good looks, married respectively the Duke of Cambaceres and Count Vigler. The Marquise was a great favorite at the count of Louis-Philippe, and was the intimate friend of Queen Amelia and the Duchess of Orleans. In early womanhood, her features were of the perfect Greek type, her eyes and hair a brilliant black. Enthusiastic writers of Louis-Philippes day described her figure as divine, and her gait and carriage as those of a goddess. She was a handsome woman at the time of her death.

Colonel W. A. Taylor, Democratic Secretary of tate for Ohio, was so reckless recently as to intimate that Governor McKinley was purposely holding back the State Labor Commissioner's report for political purposes. The labor commissioner now declaring this a misstatement, alleging that this report does not usually appear until late in the fall, and that it is now in the printers' bands. An offer of proof slips is made, however, in case Colonel Taylor wants them.

This experience of Spurgeon is recounted in a recent article in "The Sword and the Trowel": ago the great preacher lay ill in the Hotel des Anglais, at Mentone; but one day he inslated that his devoted attendants go out for a little exercise. Hardly had they disappeared when a madman, who had chided the vigliance of his keepers, rushed in and said; "I want you to save my soul." With great presence of mind, the sufferer bade the poor fellow kneel down by the side of the bed, and prayed for him as best he could under the circumstances, Mr. Spurgeon then told the man to go away and return in half an hour. Providentially, says the narrator, he obeyed; and as soon as he was gone the doctor and servants were summoned, but they were not able to overtake the madman before he had stabbed some one in the street. ago the great preacher lay ill in the Hotel des

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

areful manner, says "The Philadelphia Record," or else the vessels carrying them will founder in the brick to absorb the water caused by the leakage which necessarily occurs on all wooden vessels. The orick will absorb the water as fast as it runs in from an ordinary leak, and the increased weight of the brick causes the vessel to settle until she makes the tinal plunge; and the crew are frequently at a less to know the cause. To new shoals, defective works in the vessel's construction, and other causes are at To new shoals, defective work tributed the disasters.

Durable.—"Joinny, why doesn't your mother put a parch over that hole in your trousers!"
"Cause a patch 'nd wear out, an' the hole'll last long's I want to wear it."—(Chicago News Record.) The Listener says in "The Boston Transcript" that he once knew some excellent Welsh people who in-

sisted that no language in the world is so free from hard words as Welsh. They cited the word cwrw as proof of the falsity of the notion that Welsh words are unpronounceable. This fascinating word is pro-A good many people are still cudgelling their means beer. To hear a Welshman pronounce that might remain insensible to the temptations of mere beer; but an invitation to take a glass of kooro , otherwise cwrw, is irresistible.

Identifying Him.—"By the way, who is this Christopher Columbus !" asked an earnest seeker after truth.—"He was the very first assisted immigrant to come to America," replied the man who had big stocks of truth on hand.—(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A few years ago a Boston physician encountered remance in his own family which excited his amuse ment, says "The Mahogany Tree." An aged relative, woman of eighty-eight, married a man a few years er junior. It was a love match. Dr. C. found much food for reflection in the romance. Some time afterward he met Dr. Holmes, and in course of a chat, as they walked down Beacon st., he related the to the Autocrat of tile Breakfast Table. It amused nim immensely. He chuckled over it in various tones of voice until he reached his own door. He bade Dr. . goodnight, and started up the steps. Suddenly he turned back and called, "Oh, by the way, doctor, one Dr. C. turned back and Holmes came down the steps again. "I have been intensely interested in that little tale," he said slowly. "Of course, at their age, they didn't have any children; but, tell me, did

they have any grandchildren?" "A clock-mender works a good deal over time," wised Snodgrass.
"He ought to strike," remarked Snively.-(The Jew-ellers' Circular.

The eranberry-picking season on Cape Cod is now at its height, and thousands of the poorer people have been profiting by the opportunity to make money. Of late years, however, it has been found that the native workers are insufficient, and foreigners have been introduced. An average picker gathers from twenty to thirty measures per day. A fast picker can easily earn #5 per day. The working hours are short, as the heavy autumn dew does not dev oft until about in the morning, and begins to fall again about 5 in the afternoon.

"It's been puzzling my brain," inadvertently remarked Snoderass.

"What has i' asked Snively.

"Whether a man with a glass eye ever has 2 pane in it."—(Jewellers' Circular.

"One secret of the Chicago packers' great fortunes simple," said a resident of that city to a "Cinchuati Times-Star" man recently. waste anything. The meat, the cutralis, everything is made use of but the squeal. They can't catch that, so it is wasted. Funny thing what they do with blood. It is all caught in a great tank and after it clots is carted off to a stamping house, where powerful machines are busy stamping it into buttons. buttons of blood are no novelty. It is all done at one stamp of the big dies, and it was found that they wear remarkably well. They are easily distinguished by their peculiar dark red color."

The red colorings of the maples are the danger sig-nals about keeping winter overcoats in pawn any longer.—(Bradford Era.

The trip of the group of Esquimaus recently landed in Boston on the way to the World's Fair was eventful, except for the difficulty experienced in providing satisfactory food for the Esquimaus. They would not eat cooked articles of any sort, and soon became tired of the sun-dried seal meat, venison and fish, with which the ship's larder was bountifully provided. In this emergency the head of a family of English-speaking Esquimaus suggested trailing lines for fish, and soon the whole party made a good catch, which they ate raw. During the remainder of the voyage the passengers spent a part of each day in ishing, this being their only pleasure. The Evelena arrived at Port Hawkesburg on October 3, and put in there for provisions. A barrel of cabbage was bought and opened on the deck. Within fifteen minutes every bit of the contents of that barrel had disappeared, the passengers having eaten all parts of the vegetable. Some apples were offered to them. They tasted the fruit, but it was not to their liking. they have not since accepted any. Raw potatoes and raw turnips are eaten with a relish.